# ALEXANDER III. CROWNED,

THE STATE CEREMONIES IN MOSCOW, FINE WEATHER-THE CZAE'S MANIFESTO-WHAT WAS DONE IN ST. PETERSBURG.

The coronation of Alexander III. as Czar of all the Russias took place in the Cathedral of the Holy Assumption in the Kremlin, in Moscow, yesterday, in the presence of a distinguished assemblage. The weather was fine throughout the day. A description of the processions, the scene within the cathedral and the joy of the people is given herewith. The Czar issued his manifesto early in the evening and conferred an order on M. de Giers, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, The celebration in St. Petersburg included a parade of all the troops and special services in the churches.

#### SCENES IN THE KREMLIN.

THE PROCESSIONS AND THE CORONATION CEREMONY IN THE CATHEDRAL-THE IMPERIAL BANQUET.

Moscow, May 27 .- At 7 a. m. to-day the beginning of the ceremonies attendant upon the coronation of the Emperor and Empress of the Russias was announced by the ringing of hundreds of bells and by the thunder of artillery. Even at that early hour the streets were filled with throngs of people. both residents and visitors from abroad and from other parts of the Empire, who were striving to secure eligible places from which to view the procesbion and such portions of the ceremony itself as those not particularly favored might be able to witness. Even at a far earlier hour, and, in fact, during the entire night, there was unusual activity in the streets; for not only the people were there whose auxiety and excitement in respect to the event kept them awake, but strong guards of soldiery patrolled all parts of the city, and the scene a semi-martial appearance. Great bodies of military began shortly before 6 o'clock to deploy along the route of the procession, four miles in length, and to occupy the streets on | the either side, keeping the people back on the walks. All unreserved spaces in the streets were speedily filled by eager sight-seers, while the windows, doorways and housetops were let out at fabulous prices

ASSEMBLING IN THE KREMLIN. Those dignitures of the realm who were to take part in the actual ceremony of coronation, assembled, according to prearranged plans, at the Cathe dral of the Holy Assumption, within the walls of the Kremlin. These functionaries entered the building at just 7:30 a. m. At about 8 o'clock there followed in order the princes of foreign governments, the nobility of Russia and other States of Europe, and the special and regular ambassadors foreign countries living in Russia. The utmost care was exercised to prevent the admission of any unauthorized or improper person, each one as he appeared at the entrance being required to exhibit a carefully prepared ticket of admission, which was subjected to the closest serutiny. This form was observed both at the gate of the Kremlin and at the doors of the Cathedral. At the request of General von Schweinitz, Ambassador from Germany, the eighty members comprising the Diplomatic Corps here assembled at his mansion and were conveyed thence to the Kremlin in superbly equipped coaches richly gilded as to their harness and coats of arms. The remainder of the diplomatic body, consisting of the attachés of the various legations, were assigned to positions in the tribune, just outside the Cathedral proper, but inside the inclosure of the Kremlin.

When the white walls of that famous place inclosed all of the crowd that could be admitted, the choir of boys chanted the Te Deum, and amid profound silence outside the church as well as in it the clergy, accompanied by acolytes bearing the cross and a ewer of holy water, proceeded to receive the Czarevitch. The Czarevitch, who was in the midst of a brilliant cortege, took a place at the right hand of the throne.

When the imperial procession started, it was made

known to those inside the Cathedral by the renewed ringing of bells, by music from scores of bands and by the shouts of those outside. As the royal pair appeared at the door of the palace the immense multitude immediately uncovered their heads and burst into loud cheers. Even the women were bare headed and the enthosiasm was as unaffeeted as it was spontaneous and hearty.

At the head of the royal procession which now entered the Kramlin was the master of ceremonies. flanked by heralds richly clad and mounted moon white horses. It was of immense length and com prised deputies from the Asiatic States of the Empire, students of the university, the clergy, judges, the nobility and prefects from every section of the

When its front rank reached the doors of the palace it was met by the Emperor wearing the white uniform of a colonel of the Imperial Guards, and by the Empress dressell in the Russian national costume of black velvet, richly embroidered with diamonds, her zone girdled with a belt of precious stones. The Empress learned on the arm of he royal consort. The pair placed themselves beneath a canopy richly wrought in silk and gold and borne by thirty-two Generals of high military rank They then took their place near the head of the procession, being directly after the regalis. At this moment the entire body of the clergy emerged from the cathedral in order to meet the regalia, which they publicly sprinkled with holy water and perfumed with incense, WITHIN THE CATHEDRAL.

Upon entering the portals of the cathedral the Emperor and Empress were received by the Metropolitan of Moscow. The Metropolitans of Novogorod and Kieff presented to them the cross to be kissed and sprinkled with holy water, first to the Emperor and then the Empress. Before the sacred images which flanked the doors of the cathedral they knelt and bowed their heads, after which they were conducted to the ancient thrones of avory and silver. Alexander occupied the historical throne of th Czar Vladimir Monomague, while the Empress was seated in an arm-chair gilded and encrusted with iewels. The thrones were placed upon a dais crected between the two middle columns of the cathedral. Over the dais was a canopy of scarlet velvet, suspended from the arched roof, embroidered with gold and lined with silver brocade, which was worked with the arms Russia and all her dependencies. In front of the thrones were two tables covered with gold cloth, upon which were placed the crowns, the orb and the sceptre. None but foreign princes were accommodated with seats. The Kussian Princes and dignituries stood during the entire ceremony, according to the custom. The dignitaries of the realm who were carrying the standard and seals of the empire took their stand upon the

After their majesties had been scated the Metropolitan of Novogord asked the Emperor in a loud, distinct voice: "Are you a true believer ?" The Emperor, falling on his knees, read in reply, in a clear voice, the Lord's Prayer and the Apostles Creed of the Greek Church. The Metropolitan, responding, "May the grace of the Holy Ghost remain with thee," descended from the dais. The following customary summons was then repeated three times by the Bishop:

If there be any of you here present knowing any impediment for winch Alexander, son of Alexander, should not be crowned by the grace of God Emperor and Antocrat of all the Russias, of Moscow, of Kied, of Viadimir, of Novogorod; Czar of Kazan, of Astrakhan, of Poland, of Siberia, of Kherson-Taurida, of Grousi; Gosoudar of Pskoff; Grand Duke of Smolensk, of Lithuania, of Volhymia, of Podolia and of Finland; Prince of Esthonia, of Livonia, of Courland, of Semigalia, of the Samolieds, of Bielostok, of Corelio, of Foer, of Ingor, of

Perm, of Viatka, of Bulgaria and of other countries; Master and Grand Duke of the Lower Countries in Novogorod, of Tcheruigoff, of Kiazan, of Polotsk, of Rostoff, of Jaroslaff, of Bielosersk, of Ondork, of Obdorsk, of Kodiisk, of Vitelsk, of Institatf, and of ail the countries of the North; Master Absolute of liversk, of Kastalnisk, of Kabardiisk, and of the territory of Armenia; Sovereign of Mountain Princes of Tcherkask, Master of Turkestan, Heir-Presumptive of Norway, and Duke of Schieswick-Holstein, of Stormarne, of Dithmarse, and of Oldenburg, let him come forward now, in the name of the Holy Trinity, and show what the impediment is, or let him remain dumb forever!

RECEIVING THE CROWN.

After reading selections from the Gospel, the Metropolitans of Novogorod and Kieff again ascended the dais and invested the Emperor with the Imperial mantle of ermine, the Metropolitan of Moscow saying at the same time, "Cover and protect thy people as this robe protects and covers thee." The Empe ror responded: "I will, I will, I will, God helping." The Metropoliton of Novogorod, crossing his hands upon the head of the Emperor, then invoked the benediction of Almighty God upon him and his reign. and delivered to Alexauder III, the crown of Russia, who - slaced it upon his own head, and a uming the sceptre and orb took his seat upon the throne. He then returned the insignia of his title to the dignitaries appointed to receive them, and called the Empress, who knelt before him. He touched her head lightly with the crown and then formally crowned her with her erown. The expression and the attitude of the Empress as she knelt were of sympathy with her Royal husband, and deeply touched spectators. The Czar preserved throughout a grave and decorous dignity, and a nobleness of demeanor which also provoked the admiration of all. After the Empress had been duly invested with the imperial mantle, and Majestres were both seated again their thrones, the Archdeacon intoned the imperial titles and sang "Domine, salvum fac imperatorem." which was taken up and thrice repeated by the choir. When this part of the ceremony was finished, the bells in all the churches

ceremony was finished, the bells in all the churches of Moscow rang out in chorus, a salute of 101 guns was fired and inside the Cathedral the members of the imperial family tendered their congratulations to their Majesties. The Emperor then knelt and recited a prayer, at the end of which the elergy and all present knelt before the Emperor. The Bishop of Moscow said about in behalf of the nation a fervent prayer for the happiness of their Majesties. Shouls of long live the Emperor then rent the Cathedral, and were taken up by thousands outside and carried from mouth to mouth until those of the multitude who were unable even to get inside the Kremlin, caught the sound and carried it to the remotest parts of the city, where it was specifly known that another Czar of the Russias had been crowned.

THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS ANOINTED.

The Cathedral choir then sang the Te Deum, after which the Emperor ungirt his sword, and accompanied by the Empress and numerous dignitaries, proceeded to the gate of the sanctuary. There the Metropolitan of Novgorod anointed the Emperor's forehead, eyelids, nostrils, lips, ears, breast and hands, at the same time exclaiming : l the seal of the Holy May it keep thee ever holy." " Behold The Empress was anomited only on the forchead. Both partook of the sacrament and then left the Cathedral, wearing their crowns and mantles, the Emperor also bearing the sceptic and the orto. After praying in the Cathedral of Michael the Archangel their Majesties returned to the Palace, escorted by a precession which presented eyen a more corted by a procession which presented even a more spiended sight that that which escorted them to the Cathedral, being now augmented by the state car-riages of the imperial family. Banners waved from all points in the Kreinlin, and the whole route of the procession fairly glowed with bright draperies and handles.

and haugings.

The Emperor re-entered the Palace by the red staircase whence the laws were anciently promulgated. There he turned and saluted the people, who immediately uncovered their heads, cheering enthusiastically and blessing the Czar.

The imperial banquet began at 3:30 p. m. in the hall called the Granovitaia Palata. This half was specially restored for the occasion and was splendidly decorated with cloth of gold. their crowns, sat at separate tables, pleasant and plausible. They were taken to Havans, on thrones of unequal height. Their Majesties were however, and heid for trial. The two detectives from this bearers, carvers, etc. The first toast was "His Majesty the Emperor," which was followed by a Majesty the Emperor," which was followed by a salute of sixty-one guns. The next was "Her Majesty the Empress," followed by fity-one guns. The third was "The Imperial Household," followed by thirty-one guns, and the fourth was "The Cergy and All Faithful Subjects," followed by twenty-one guns, The foreign Princes and diplomats present stood during the first course and afterward, in accordance with an ancient custom, withdrew to a separate repast.

The weather was fine throughout the day, and everything passed off successfully. Silver tokens in memory of the day were distributed in twenty Moscow courses to night.

loscow churches to night.

Before their Majesties left the Palace the route to Before their Majesties left the Palace the route to the Cathedral was sprinkled with holy water. A heavy rain fell before their Majesties started, but just as they took their places under the canopy the sun shone brilliantly. In the Cathedral it was noticed that when the Czar knelt alone to utter the prayer of intercession, his eyes filled with tears an i he sobbed audioly as he read. In making the profession of faith the Czar's voice was grandly resonant. The Metropolitan of Novgorod almost broke down in delivering his allocution. Mounted Cossacks patrolled every street. The troops lining the route of the procession remained bare-headed the whole moraling. Those who were unable to obtain admission to the Kremith remained outside on their knees, close to the walls, during outside on their knees, close to the walls, during the best part of the day, praying for the Czar. the best part of the cay, braying for the Czar.

A correspondent who has witnessed the greatest
pageants of the last thirty-five years says that the
spectacle, culminating in the advent of their
majestics crowned and robed, was the most imposing
and splendid he has ever beheld.

THE CZAR'S MANIFESTO.

The Czar's manifesto was issued at 6 p. m. It is a document of very considerable length. Crowds besieged the printing office to obtain copies, the perusal of which caused great rejoicing. The manifesto announces the continuance of the present state of affairs in Russia, the conditional pardon of the Poles, the remission of penalties for non-political offences, and other matters, as previously referred to in these dispatches.

M. DE GIERS HONORED. The Czar has addressed the following rescript to

M. de Giers, Minister of Foreign Affairs : M. de Giers, Minister of Foreign Affairs:

The great power and glory acquired by Russia—thanks to Divine Previdence—the extent of her empire and her numerous position, leave no room for any idea of further conquests. My solicitude is exclusively devoted to the peaceable development of the country and its prosperity, to the preservation of friendly relations with foreign Powers on the basis of existing treaties and to the maintenance of the dignity with foreign Fowers on the basis of existing freaties and to the maintenance of the dignity of the empire. Having found in you a constant, zealous and useful collaborator for the promotion of these views in the direction of our International relations, I confer upon you my order of St. Alexander-Newski, in diamonds, as a testimony of my gratitude.

THE CELEBRATION IN ST. PETERSBURG. St. Petersburg, May 27 .- The coronation of the Czar was celebrated by special services in all the churches here to-day and by a parade of the troops. The city is brilliantly illuminated to-night and the streets are thronged with people. Perfect order

## OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

THE FRENCH LOSS IN TONQUIN.

PARIS, May 27 .- A dispatch from Saigon, dated yesterday, says that Captain Riviere was reconnortring with 400 men and landing parties from the French vessels when attacked. The party was assaulted when 400 kilometres from Hanoi by a strong body of the enemy, principally pirates, and was compelled to retreat. The total loss was twenty-six killed and fifty-one wounded. Satur-

dren." Two additional ironelads and a cruiser have been ordered to proceed East directly.

A later dispatch from Saigon says it is generally believed that it will be necessary to bombard Hue and to send a strong expedition to Tonquin.

ANARCHIST DEMONSTRATION IN PARIS. Paris, May 27.-Fifteen hundred persons joined n the Anarchist demonstration which took place to-day at the graves of the Communists in the Père la Chaise Cemetery. A red flag was displayed and the crowd raised frequent cries of "Vive la Com-raine." Several specches were made. Many police-men were present but nobody was arrested.

PARIS STEEPLE-CHASE WON BY TOO GOOD. Paris, May 27 .- The grand steeple-chase of Paris (handicap) for 50,000 francs and an objet d'art valued at 10,000 francs, for four-year-olds and upwards, listance about 6,000 metres (about 33 miles) was run at Auteuil to-day and was won by Count Erdody's fouryear-old brown gelding Too Good. The Duke of Hamilton's Ean de Vie was second and Colonel J. Lloyd's Downpatrick third. Twelve ran. Leopoid de Rothschild's Thornfield fell.

THE CHILI-PERUVIAN TREATY. Washington, May 27 .- Senor Godoy, the Chilian Minister here, has advices from his Government by way of the Mexican Legation at Paris, announcing the ratification of a treaty of peace between Chili and Peru. His advices state that General Iglesias, who signs the treaty in behalf of Peru, is acknowledged in the whole of Northern and Central Peru. The terms of the treaty include the cession to Chill for ten years of the provinces of Tarapuca and Arica-Taena, provision being made that on the expiration of that term the question to which country shall the ceded territory thereafter belong shall be submitted to a popular vote of the people of the territory, the country to which the territory is voted to pay to the other \$10,000,000 before acquir-

Schor Godoy says that Northern and Central Peru. which have acknowledged Iglesias, constitute about five-sixths of the whole territory of Peru, and include the capital (Lima) and the principal scaport (Callae). He says also that the treaty provides for the occupation He says also that the treaty provides for the occupation by Chili of the ceded territory during the ten years covered by the terms of the cession, and that, in all probability, the Chilian army of occupation now in Lima will remain there until the Peruvian Government is fully organized and order entirely restored. Schor Godoy says the terms of the treaty were arranged by the Chilian plenipotentiary and General Iglesias's representative at Lima, and forwarded to General Iglesias in Northern Peru. Having been signed by him, the treaty was returned to Lima, and from there sent to santlage de Chil, where it was ratified by the Chilian Government.

THIEFING CLERKS EROUGHT HOME.

SINCLAIR AND HALLIDAY GIVEN INTO THE HANDS

OF JUSTICE-THEIR EXPERIENCES IN CUBA. William H. Sinclair and Samuel B. Halliday, the defaulting clerks of Lang, Hoomson & Co., who were arrested in Cuba recontly, arrived here on the steamer Newport from Havana yesterday, in charge of Detectives McLaughlin and Fink. The Newport reached her dock at the foot of Wall-st, about 7 o'clock in the evening and in Charge. He come down at wonst and put on the first persons to walk ashore were the defaulters. elegantly dressed, and no one in the crowd on the plet all er seen a man do anything betther supposed that they were two criminals being brought to more loife." A conversation with Mr. Martin

Bleadquarters, and there locked up.

Sinclair and Hailiday were respectively the book keeper and salesman of Lang, Robinson & Co., floor dealers at No. 2 South-st., who ended a long series of peculations on April 21 by stealing \$1,257 and fleeing to Cuba, where they were apprehended about three works ago. They had looked about Havana and enjoyed themselves there as long as they dared, and then taken the steamer for Porto Rico. The steamer forched at the port of Neuvarius, and there they were arrested by the Cuban police, to whom descriptions and photographs had been sent. The two clerks were travelling under the names of Sanford B. Northeote and William H. Westbrook. To add in the delusion that these were their real names, they had had them marked on all their clothing and printed on their cards. When arrested they became very indignant. They professed to be "American citizens, travelling simply for recreation, and unostentationsly as became their unofficial rank." They said that they were came their unofficial rank." They said that they were came their unofficial rank." They said that they were came their unofficial rank." They said that they were came their unofficial rank." They said that they were came their unofficial rank." They said that they were came their unofficial rank." They said that they were came their unofficial rank." They said that they were came their unofficial rank." They said that they were came their unofficial rank." They said that they were came their unofficial rank." They said that they were came their unofficial rank." They said that they were came their unofficial rank." They said that they were came their unofficial rank." They said that they were came their unofficial rank." They said that they were came their unofficial rank." They said that they were came their unofficial rank." They said they are came to make the said they are came to the their contains the control of the rank as to divide the came that there is and there twas a continuous block on the passenger footway about THE IMPERIAL BANQUET.

Imperial banquet began at 3:30 p. m. in the lied the Granovitata Palata. This hall was by restored for the occasion and was dily decorated with cloth of gold.

Emperor and Empress, wearing erowns, sat at separate tables, and their talk was very pleasant and plausible. They were taken to Havana, they were taken to be "American citizene, travel as they were taken to be a crowd, and consequently there have been no accidents.

"The most remarkable feature of the crowd to this morning. The stable of R. Crane, Vrecland's flour me, and indeed I have heard the same remark from all my assistants, has been the extreme good nature and often time and the same remark from all my assistants, has been the extreme good nature that they were from New-York, and their take was very and feed to tow.

"The most remarkable feature of the crowd to consequently there have been no made that they were

ago with his wife and children, and settled at Mansfield, age with me wife left him on account of ill-treatment and came to Steubenville. Though not diverced from Wyatt she married John Bird. This morning Wyatt came to this city, saw his wife, and tried to get her to return, but she refused. He also tried to induce Bird to give her up, and on his refusing Wyatt fired the fatal shot."

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 27 .- The legal proecceings instituted against the Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad by the Lackawanna Railroad Company to day for its possession. Fifteen

CHICAGO, May 27 .- A dispatch from Peorla, Ill., says: A day or two ago the Rock Island road began a war in passenger rates by making the fare to Missouri River points \$5. Yesterday the Burlington road met this cut by announcing a first-class rate to St. seph, Atchison and Kansas City of 50 cents. The Rock Island met this with a like rate to these points and Council Bluffs. It is rumored that a 10 cent rate will be made within a few days. CINCINNATI. May 27.—Three mortgages from the

Cincinnati, Washington and Baltimore Railway have been filed in the Recorder's office here. The first is for \$3,040,000 to secure the second mortgage bonds of the road, the second is for \$2,270,000 to secure the third mortrage bends, the third is to accure \$3,500,000 first income bonds and \$4,000,000 of second income bonds. This is simply carrying out the routine of the reorgani-ration of the road.

## STABBED WITH A RED-HOT BAYONET.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 27.-Thomas Welch was tatally stabbed with a red-hot bayonet this afteron by his wife. Welch, who had been drinking, struck his wife, when she seized the bayonet, which was used as a poker, and stabbed him in the left breast, the weapon passing through the left lang and coming out at the back. The injured man is still living, but his physi-cian has no hopes of his recovery.

## CHIEF JUSTICE SHARSWOOD DYING.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27 .- At midnight Chief Justice Sharswood was slowly sinking and his physicians had given up all hope of his surviving until daybreak.

## A FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

MATTOON, Ill., May 27 .- Lust evening the boiler in the ifarris mill, eight miles northwest of this place, exploded, killing James Johnson and seriously injuring Kobert Davis and one Leman.

# THE BRIDGE ON SUNDAY.

THRONGED BY HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS. THE CROWD OF SATURDAY SURPASSED-WAGON-WAYS THROWN OPEN AND BLOCKADES RE-THEVED.

The number of persons who crossed the Bridge last Friday was considered extraordinary by all those interested in the matter, but yesterday's procession quite eclipsed the paltry 150,000 or so who paid their pennies on the day after the formal opening and took the novel promenade. Early in the morning City Hall Square resembled the entrance to a populous ant hill during working hours. Every surface car whose route terminates at the City Hall brought a full load of passengers, crowding on the front and rear platforms, hanging on to the sides of the open cars and packing the aisles of the closed ones, and in every case at least ninetynine per cent alighted at the entrance to the Bridge. All sorts and conditions of men and women were to be found among them; some to whom the scent of the meadow and the fragrance of the pine woods seemed still to cling others whose knowledge of green fields was confined to the "pot of mignonette, in thetenement's high casement," some to whom Chatham-st, and the Bowery are most important streets in New-York, and others, again, whose knowledge of the city begins with Fifth-ave, and ends at Twenty-third-st. When the latter class saw the swarming multitude blocking up every inch of space they shuddered and hastened up town again, while the others patiently waited their half hour and then manfully elbowed their way to the toil-gate. In spite of the unusual traffic there was no blockade of the surface cars; their pace was of necessity retarded from Chatham-st. to the City Hall, but they managed to keep constantly moving and no serious loss of time resulted. A TRIBUNE reporter was a passenger on a Bleecker-st. car about 2 p. m., on which forty-four fares were registered. Fortythree of the passengers got out at the Bridge, the sole occupant left being the reporter. "Great Scott!" he heard an unmistakable New-Yorker exclaim, as he hopped off the car, "Do you think I'm going to join that crowd ! No, sir; I guess I'll leave that to the country folks." An hour afterward the same man was surveying a Fuiton-st. ferryboat from the centre of the Bridge. So it was with many; they came, saw, were conquered with fear of joining, the crush, but eventually yielded to the temptation and fought their way to the roadway.

stationed at the New York entrance became alarmed and feared a riot. "They wor pushin' and foightin' loike a pack of havthen," he recounted to the reporter, "an' the bhoys wor shionin' them, an' I was not necessary. got scared an' wint fur Misther Martin, the Ingineer badge an' a hilmit loike a polisman, and in two he had 'em all to roights.

that they were from New-York, and their talk was very pleasant and plausible. They were taken to Havana, however, and held for trial. The two detectives from this city had gone to that city meanwhile with the legal documents necessary for their extraction. The detectives, in their general oversight of fast young men, had often seen sendur and Haildary, and were, therefore, able to nesist materially in their identification.

When shown the pleames which had been sent from this city, they admitted that they looked like them, but would admit nothing cise. They changed first-class legal to the proof that they were indeed. Sincluing and Haildary was adjudged to be saminear, and they were surrendered to the American authorities. The directive heartlessneys the detectives did not consult the went to Havana dan and the place of their planears of the planears in the same that the young men, had often the series heartlessneys the detectives and they were indeed. Sincluing and Haildary was a diploged to be saminear, and they were which left Havana for this port has the company of the control of

The receipts at the toll-houses on Saturday were \$987 12 in cent fares and \$520 16 from teams; in all \$1,507 28.

## DISCORD CAUSED BY MUSIC,

A SENTIMENT IN THE "STABAT MATER" REPUDIA-TED IN JERSEY CITY.

The congregation of the Park Reformed Church, one of the most fashionable churches in Jersey City, is somewhat exercised over some remarks recently made by the pastor on the subject of a Stabat Mater," sung by the choir, the universal excellence of the music of which attracts great numbers of people of other denominations to the church. Trouble has come of it and a charge of falsehood made against the Rev. J. Howard Suydam, pastor of the church, which has been under consideration by the Consistory. has been under consideration by the Consistory.

The trouble commenced when on last Sunday night the Rev. Mr. Suydam, just before the close of the evening service, stated that he desired to publicly disavow all responsibility for the version of the "Stabat Mater" which had been sung by the choir. It seems that the hymn had been translated into English without any alteration of the original text, and the following lines appeared in the printed copies used by the choir:

To the hole care sleeted.

To thy holy care elected, Virgin, let me be protected On the dreadful Judgment Day.

Virgin, let me be protected.

Virgin, let me be protected.

On the dreadful Judgment Day.

Mr. Suydam considered these lines a prayer to the Virgin Mary, and said the congregation had no sympathy with the sentiment they expressed. As for himself, he repudiated it altogether, and said that had he been in town the press proofs of the music would probably have been shown to him, and he would have expunsed or altered the lines. Many of the congregation thought there was no cocasion for Mr. Suydam making his statement so publicly, especially as there were a great many Roman Catholies in the church at the time. The members of the Music Committee felt offended also, because they thought the error, which was theirs, might have been allowed to pass without comment or at least without such public condemnation. They state that it is not enstomary for Mr. Suydam to see the proofs of the music, and furthermore that the same "Stabat Mater" has been frequently sung the fore in Latin and Mr. Suydam is anderstood to say that he never read the hymn in Latin. It has been inferred from this that the charge made against the pastor is something in the nature of prevarication, but no definite information about it. It was learned, however, that Mr. Suydam was warmly condemned and as warmly defended and was himself badly wounded.

VICTORS RECEIVED AT HOME.

MOBILE, Ala., May 27.—The reception given here to day to the Mobile Rifles, victors in the Nashville competition, was enthusiastle.

MURDERED AT A WEDDING.

SCRANTON, Penn., May 27.—John Norton was chounded there and the well as declared and the work of the crain and the series of the was theirs.

MURDERED AT A WEDDING.

SCRANTON, Penn., May 27.—W. J. Northcutt vesterally was a cattle dealer from Fayette, Miss.

RESIGNATION UNDER CHARGES.

MILWAUKEE. May

was finally referred to a committee for the purpose, it is said, of devising some method of pouring of on the troubled waters.

GENERAL CROOK DOUBTLESS SAFE.

ACTING IN COOPERATION WITH MEXICAN TROOPS. EL PASO, Tex., May 27 .- The Times, which has been paying great attention to General Crook's movements, has details from Chihuahua, from Mexican sources, of a positive character. General Crook's operations are now reported to be in the region of the headwaters of the Yugin River, which runs across Sonora and empties into the Gulf of California. It is a very broken and rugged region and has long been the Apache refuge. General Crook operates from the west, or Sonora, side of the Sierra Madre Mountains, and on the Chihuahua side the Mexican commanders are evidently operating in accord with plans prearranged with him. The two forces cannot now be more than fifty miles apart. Generals Regaro and Guerra, commanding in Chibuahua, feel confident of General Crook's safety. One column, 300 strong, is pushing from the neighborhood of Casas Grandes, and was for four days not over eighty miles from where Crook was reported to be fighting. No definite news can be obtained to-night from the West. Tombstone, Tucson and San Francisco will get the first intelligence, which must come from Sonora. The Chihuahua troops are operating at a point forty-eight hours' ride from a telegraph station.
NO NEWS YET IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, May 27.-The War Department has not as yet received any information from General Crook. Adjutant-General Drum, however, received the following dispatch this morning:

the following dispatch this morning:

For Bliss, El Paso, Tex., May 26.

To General R. K. Dricht
Nothing authentic yet heard here in regard to General
Crook. I have daily communication with the Mexican
military commander in Paso dei Norte, who assures me
I shall be promptly laformed of any news received from
the Military Headquarters at Chilamana. The commanding general of the Mexican forces in Chilamana has also
given me like assurance.

FLITCHER,
Commanding.

WALTER DAVIS'S REPUTATION DEFENDED. CINCINNATI, May 27 .- Mrs. Walter Davis, of Harrodsburg, Ky., prints this morning in The Lexing-ton Transcript a vindication of the reputation of her husband, whom the Hon. Phil. Thompson recently killed

Mrs. Davis' letter states that Mr. Davis, when told he had better explain matters to Mr. Thompson, said none

#### POSSIBLE FATE OF JAMES CAMPBELL.

Pottsville, Penn., May 27 .- The skeleton of a man was discovered to-day in the woods near Tamaqua. The remains are believed to be those of James Campbell, a Brooklyn awyer, who wandered from home in state of mental aberration in April, 1882, and was instreen in Tamaqua, where his wife, who had been in search of her husband, lost all trace of him. Campbell's friends have been informed.

#### DISSATISFIED STOCKHOLDERS.

ng of the holders of the preferred stocks and debt certificates of the Central Iowa Railroad Company was belo in this city, to consider their grievances. An executive commutee of seven was appointed to present their case to the Roard of Directors and to take other measures to secure divide ads on their stocks from the not earning of the read. A meeting of that executive committee has been called for May 28 m Boston, and another for May 29 m loston.

## INCENDIARY FIRES IN NEW-JERSEY.

## & ILENESS OF GOVERNOR-ELEGT BOURN.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 27 .- Governor-elect Bourn is somewhat more comfortable to might, but will be unable to proceed to Newport to-morrow. The General Assembly will meet there on Tuesday for the purpose of inaugurating the new State Government. If Governor Bourn is not able to be present the oath of office will probably be administered to him at his res-idence in Bristol.

#### SHOEMAKERS COME TO TERMS. CINCINNATI, May 27 .- Last night the shoe

manufacturers and shoe operatives came to an under-standing and terminanted the lock-out, which has kept 2.500 men idie for a fortnight. The workmen retractheir refusal to finish goods commenced by non-union men, and all hands will resume work in all the shops to-morrow and will leave the settlement of the difficulty to a committee of arbitration.

#### WRECK OF A COASTING SCHOONER NEW HAVEN, May 27 .- The schooner Read

ing Railroad, No. 43, with a cargo of paving stones from Westerly to New-York, went ashore last night and will prove a total loss. The cargo was consigned to Hoo'd Bros. No. 65, Bank-st. New-York. Capitan Me-Quilkin and the crew came ashere. The capitaln has engaged wreckers to strip the schooner.

#### THE CHICAGO BOARDS OF TRADE. CHICAGO, Ill., May 27 .- A petition was put

in circulation yesterday for afternoon sessions of the Chicago Board of Trade, and it is predicted a very large majority of the members will sign it. This is intended as a direct blow at the Call Board, which has rapidly been growing in importance on account of its sessions been growing in importance on account of being held in the atternoon. At the annual seats last week about \$100,000 was realized.

## CHARGED WITH MURDER.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., May 27.-Samuel Cook, colored, living near Jersey Shore, was brought here this evening and lodged in Jall, a coroner's jury having pronounced him guilty of murdering on Tuesday last Samuel Haukner, who had apparently committed suicido by hanging. The inquest revealed other injuries.

SLIGHT ACCIDENT TO A STEAMER.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 27.-The steamer Blackstone, which sailed hence for Norfolk last evening lost her rudder and stern-post off Block Island, and was

## GALES IN CAPE COD BAY.

Dennisport, Mass., May 27 .- A heavy south west gale, accompanied by rain and a high tide, pre-valled here last night. Two schooners were thrown high and dry; both will have to discharge their cargoes. A number of smaller craft were damaged.

VICTORS RECEIVED AT HOME.

## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

THE COMPROMISE WITH OTTMAN. A CASE WHICH APPEARS TO NEED EXPLANATION.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, May 27 .- Within the last day or two some of the newspapers have contained obscure allusions to the singular compromise of the "Ottman case," which a few years ago absorbed public attention for a short time. This case arose from a daring robbery committed at the cash room of the United States Treasury, June 2, 1875. More than a year ago Mr. Spinner, who was Treasurer of the United States at the time of the robbery, wrote out a statement of the case for the use of the authorities at Washington. According to that statement and other trustworthy data, the history of the case, from the beginning down to about June 1 last, is in substance as follows: At about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of June 2, 1875, while the packages of new money remitted to banks and others in return for mutilated notes redeemed were being checked off for delivery to the Adams Express Company, it was discovered that there was missing a package of \$47,097 65 intended for the National Park Bank, of New-York City. Immediately a thorough but unsuccessful search for the package was made. Its contents were chiefly \$500 legaltender notes.

Circumstances made it almost certain that the

theft had been committed by one of the clerks who had access to the packages of money, and probably by one who knew that the notes in this particular package were not in regular order as to numbers and could not be easily traced. No clew to the guilty person was obtained until about two months afterward, when notice was received from the Superintendent of Police of Washington that a resident of the city had paid out under suspicious circumstances a number of \$500 notes at Saratoga, N. Y. This clew resulted soon afterward in the arrest of T. W. Brown, a Washington gambler: W. H. Ottman, a Washington liquor-seller, and B. B. Haileck, a clerk in the United States Treasurer's office, who at the time of the rebbery was engaged in preparing the money packages for remittance. Criminal proceedings were at once begun against these persons, and civil process was instituted for the recovery of the money. Halleck was indicted, convicted and sentenced to imprisonment. Subsequently a new trial was granted, but Halleck was discharged before the second trial. he testifying in the criminal suit against Ottman, who was indicted and twice tried for the largeny of \$47,097 65 and for receiving the same knowing n to have been stolen. On both trials the jury disagreed. The last trial was in 1877, after which time no further proceedings were had. In the civil suit against Ottman for the recovery of the stolen money an attachment was i-sued against his property and judgment executed, the returns thereof being paid into the court in May, 1877, after which nothing further was done until June

After the arrest of Ottman and the others various sums of money were taken from them. Ottman had made a special deposit of \$14,500 in \$500 notes in an Alexandria bank, and this was found intactbeing no doubt a part of the original stolen package. This, with other sums taken from the persons of Ottman, Brown and Hallock, made a total of \$19,525, which was turned over to the Treasurer of the United States for safe-keeping pending further proceedings. Besides this sum it appears there were attached another bank deposit made by Ottman amounting to \$10,000, and certain bank stock and railway shares the estimated value of which was \$2,000, making a grand total of \$31,525. In the statement of ex-Treasurer Spinner, before mentioned, it is observed that nearly enough money and tioned, it is observed that nearly enough money and property were seemed and attached to make good the loss by the robbery; that the money recovered was a portion of the identical money stolen by Halleck and by him turned over to his accomplice, Ottman, and that there could be no doubt that with a proper hearing and an honest jury the result would be the restoration to the Treasury of money clearly its own property and the punishment of the receiver of the stolea money. These statements were sent to the authorities in Washington in February or March, 1882. On June 3, 1882, Representative Richard Crowley appeared Washington in February of March, 1882. On June 3, 1882, Representative Richard Crowiey appeared upon the scene. He held at that time a commission from the Department of Justice as a special United States Altorney to prosecute offenders against the laws of the United States, According to an account for travelling expenses rendered by him, Mr. Crowley came from Buffalo, N. Y. to Washington on May 20, and made the return journey on June 7, and charged the expense of both journeys to the United States. But, although Congress was then in session, Mr. Crowley, who was a Representative and also a special Assistant United States. Attorney, had still some spare time at his disposal. He produced at the Department of Justice, of which he was an officer, a power of attorney from Ottman, authorizing him to compromise the claims of the Government against him. Under thus power of attorney Mr. Crowley received from the proper officer of the United States the \$19,525 which had been on deposit with the United States Treasurer, together with a certain deed of trust, etc. Under the "compromise," \$12,500 of the money was paid over by the Department of Justice to Treasurer to tiflian. The sum recovered and attached by the United States originally was \$31,525, and thus, according to Mr. Spinner, was "a portion of the identical money stolen by Halleck and by him turned over to his accomplice, Ottman." In other words, by this queer compromise effected by an officer of the Department of Justice on the one hand and by another officer of the same Department, who was also a Congressman, on the other hand, the United States gave up \$31,525 of its own money, which had been stolen and recovered, and in lieu thereof accepted \$12,500 of the same money. 2 1882 Representative Richard Crowley app

## PREDICTIONS OF AN OHIO EDITOR.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
WASHINGTON, May 27.—Mr. Underwood, of The Cincinnati News-Journal, was in Washington this evening. Being asked who he thought would receive the Democratic nomination for Governor of Ohio, Mr. Underwood promptly replied: "Judge Hoadley, of course. He will certainly be elected, too. He can carry Hamilton County by a tremendous majority over Foraker or any other man the Republicans can put up." Being asked what he thought about the German vote, Mr. asked what he thought about the German vote, Mr. Underwood said that in his opinion there was no doubt the Ohio Germans would vote the Democratic theket almost solidly next fall, and he expects to see them do so generally throughout the country next year. He believes that they have made up their minds to give the Democracy a trial for at least one term of the National administration.

#### MR. HATTON SPOILING HIS AVERAGE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE,]

WASHINGTON, May 27 .- Mr. Hatton was acting as Postmaster-General for three days last week, but only one new post office was named "Hatton"-and that was the only one so named since May began, The First Assistant Postmuster-General does not seem to be keeping up his average in this respect so well as he did before General Gresnam came into

INJUSTICE DONE COLONEL MORROW. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, May 27 .- While the exposures that have lately been made in regard to the poker-play-ing of prominent Army officers here, and the serious releast exaggerated, it appears that some injustice has been done to Colonel Morrow, of General Sherman's staff, by classing him with this poker club, either as a member or a player. The announcement of his trouble was so unexpected and surprising that it was not strange that the belief gained have overtaken young officers here had befallen him. His friends, however, who have looked into the case fully, have ascertained beyond question that he had nothing to do with the poker crowd.

The facts in his case are that he became involved through an unfortunate speculation and hoped by the use of his pay accounts to tide himself over, with the belief that he could take care of them before due. When he found that he could not meet his debts he himself made the situation known to his creditors, paid what he could on their accounts, secured as much of the balance as he could, and then with the knowledge of the Paymaster-General made such